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(54) **PUBLICLY AVAILABLE PROTECTED
ELECTRONIC MAIL SYSTEM**

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27, 2011.

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H04L 12/58 (2006.01)
G06Q 10/10 (2012.01)
G06F 15/16 (2006.01)
G06F 7/04 (2006.01)
G06F 17/30 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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(2013.01); **H04L 51/00** (2013.01); **H04L**
63/0428 (2013.01)
USPC **726/5**; 713/155; 713/156; 709/204;
709/206

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H04L 63/08; H04L 51/00; H04L 63/0428;
G06Q 10/107
See application file for complete search history.

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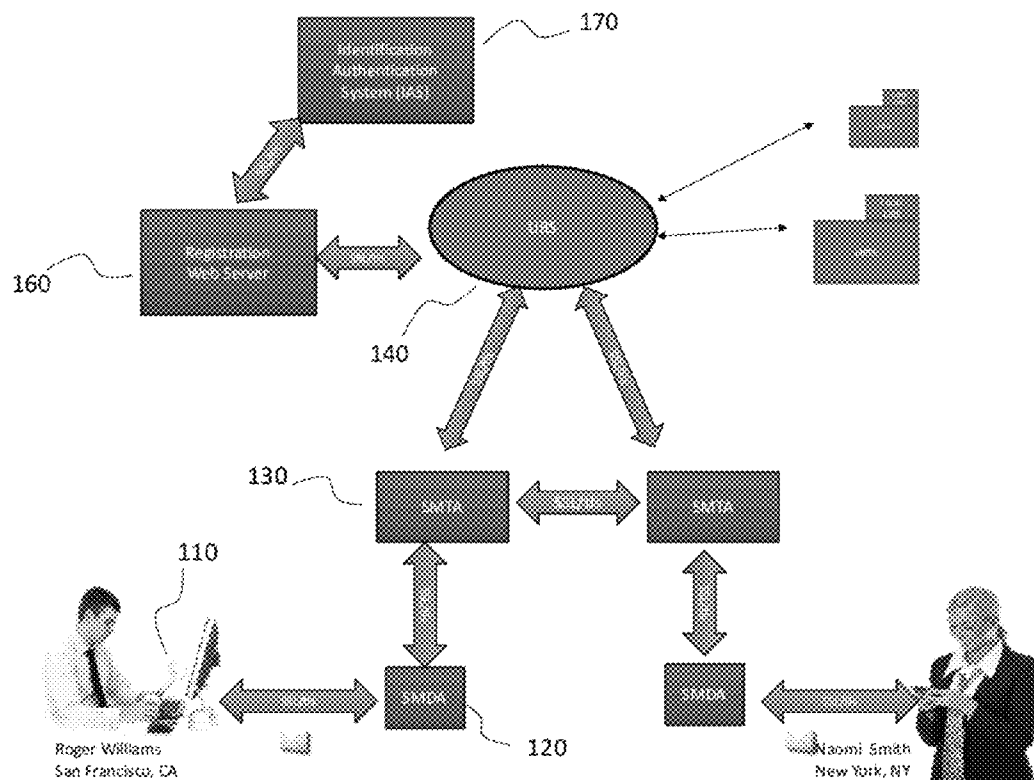
Primary Examiner — Shin-Hon Chen

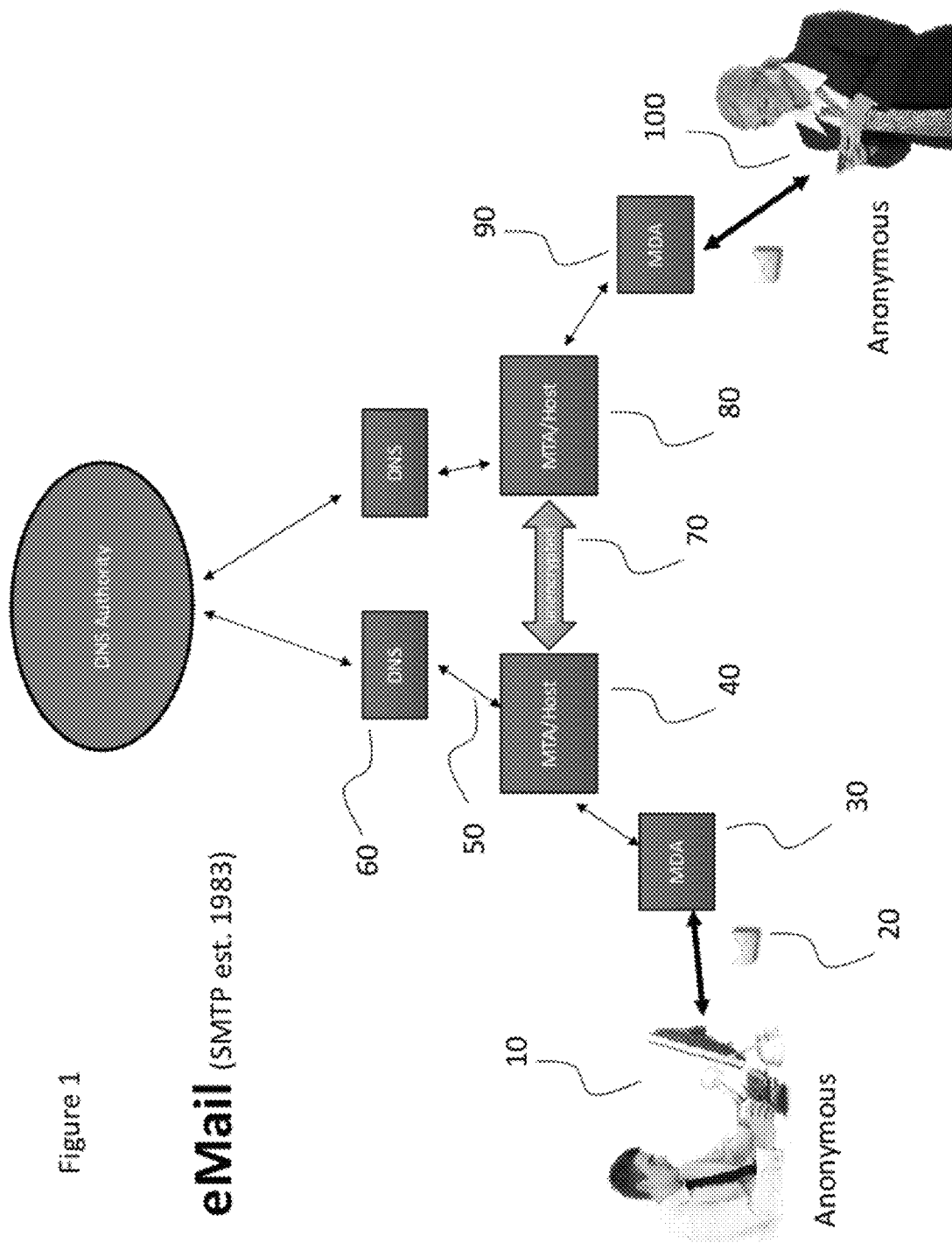
(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Anthony J. Patek

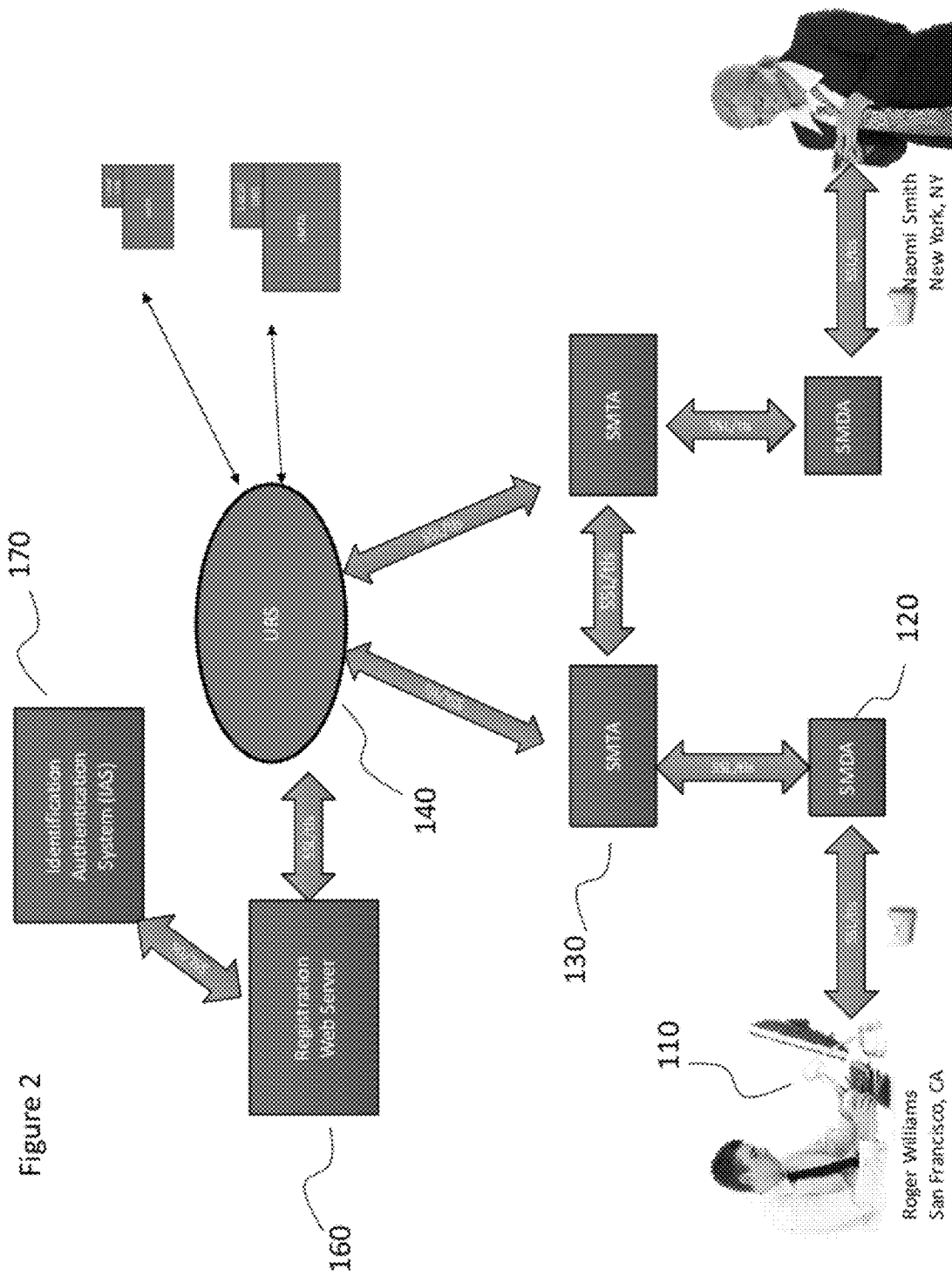
(57) **ABSTRACT**

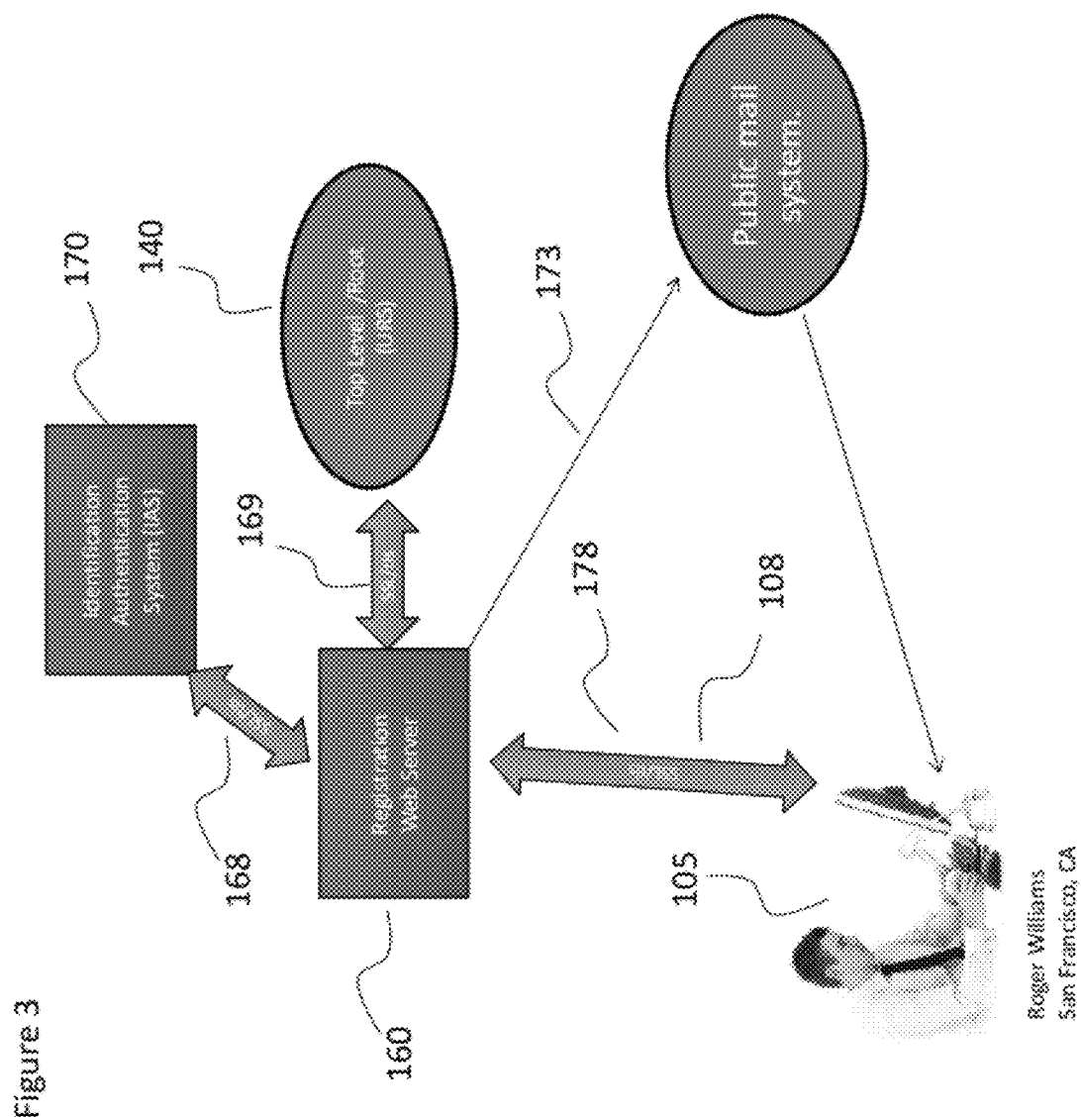
A secure messaging system provides a secure messaging
exchange service to identified users.

17 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets









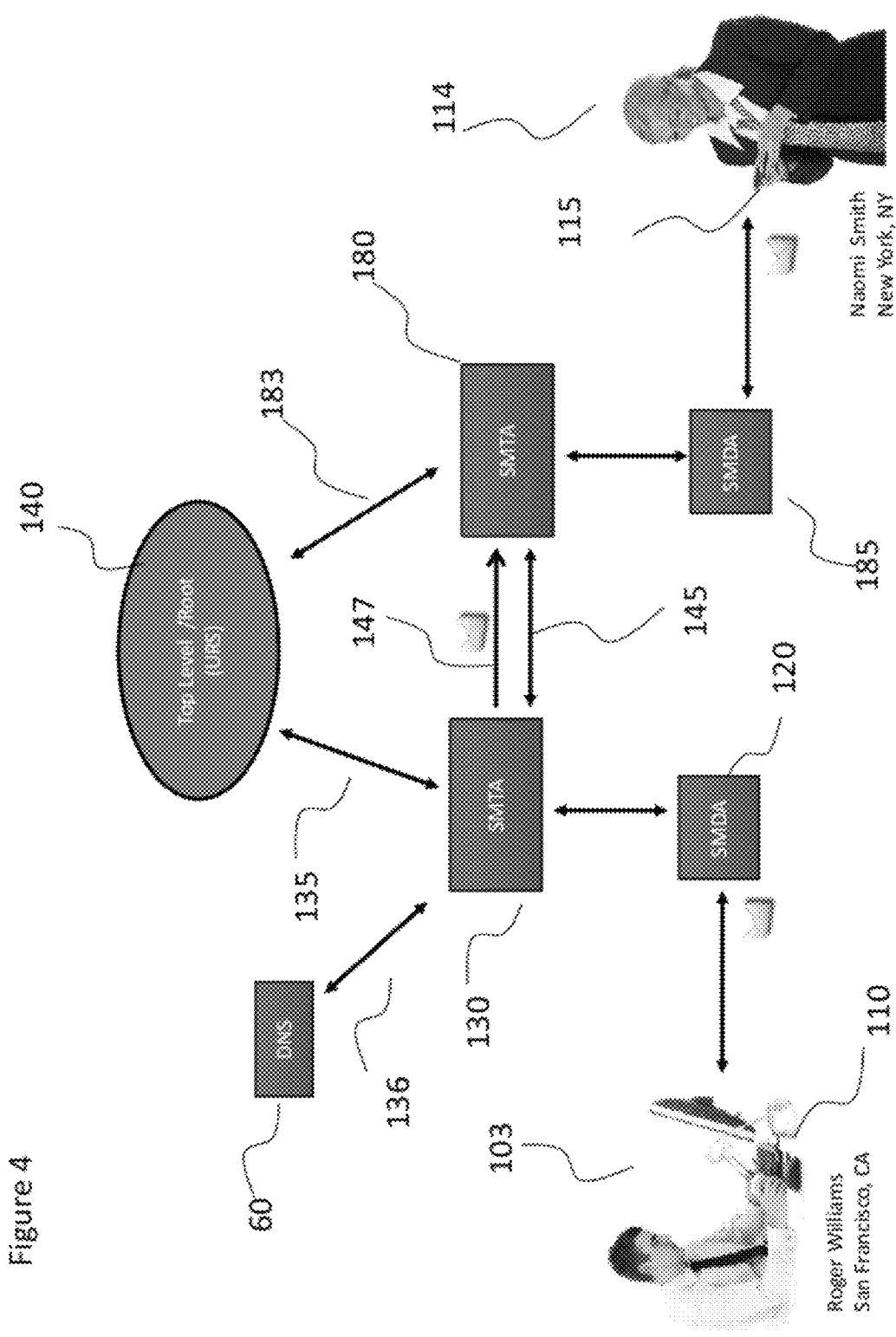


Figure 4

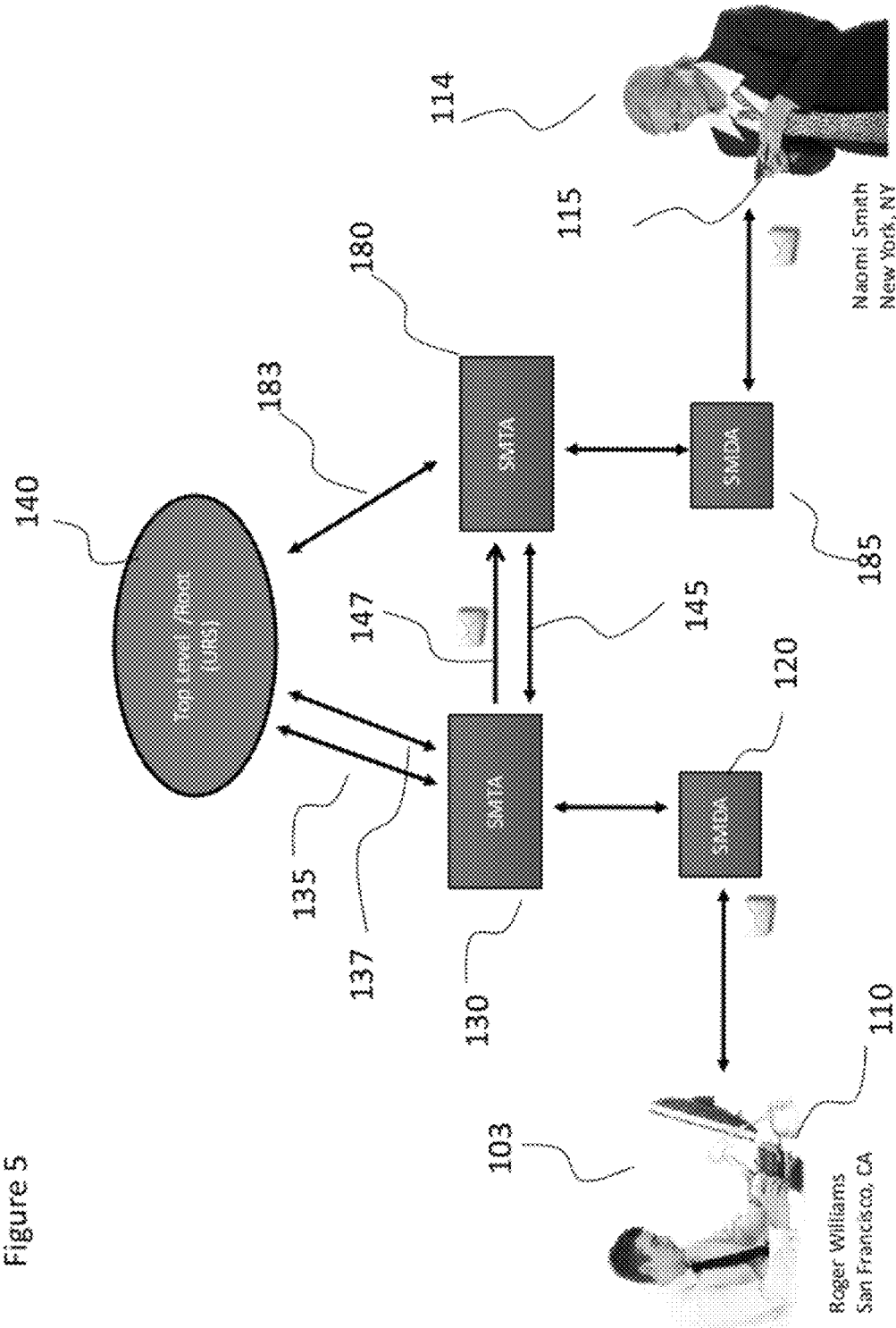
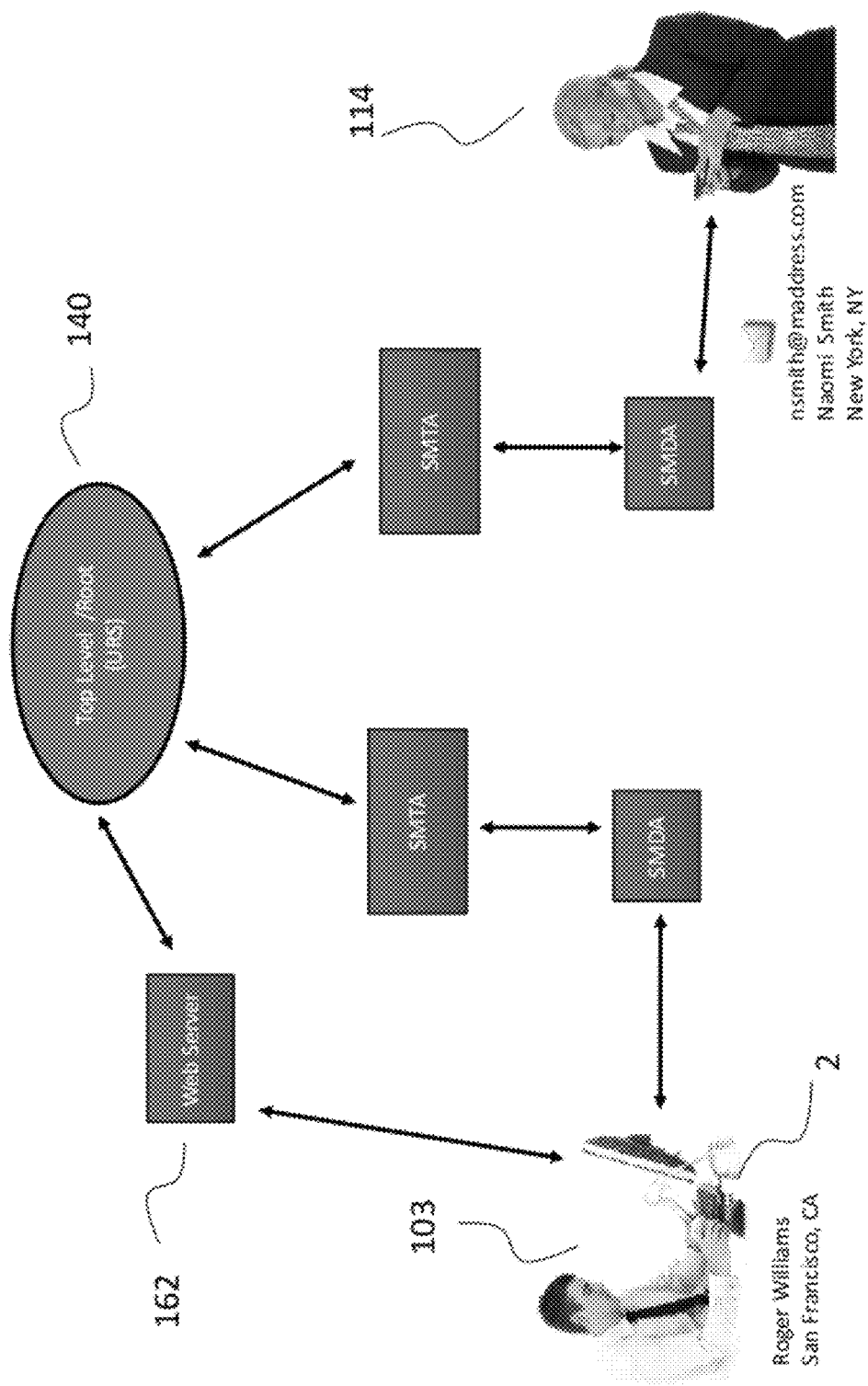


Figure 5

Figure 6



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PUBLICLY AVAILABLE PROTECTED ELECTRONIC MAIL SYSTEM

RELATED APPLICATIONS/PRIORITY CLAIM

This application claims priority under 35 USC 119(e) and 35 USC 120 from U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 61/491,071 filed on May 27, 2011 and entitled "Publicly Available Protected Electronic Mail System (PEMS)" which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention is related to a system and method for the secure exchange of electronic mail.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The current state of the public email system is a mess. The public email system or common email system was originally designed as a simple way to send written communication utilizing a burgeoning internet. Early Users were college professors and government personnel who were inherently trusted individuals who had little reason to perpetrate scams or spam. Accordingly, email was not designed with security in mind. On the contrary, the current public email system has been built with anonymity and unlimited public access as a priority. It is these two characteristics which have ultimately proved to limit the functionality of email to the transfer of non-sensitive information. Today, anyone anywhere can send as many emails as they wish to send, to as many people as they wish from an anonymous address. A sender of an email has no control over the security procedures of a recipient in an email transaction and the sender lacks visibility into the channel and thus cannot verify the legal identity of the recipient before a message is sent, whereby the legal identity is the identity which is same identity represented to the government for the individual or business.

Due to the lack of controls for identifying the sender and holding the sender accountable, the current email system is wrought with scams and spam, marketing email messages sent to mass audiences of recipients who did not opt to receive these messages, usually from an anonymous source. Spam filters are well know technologies that attempt to filter spam messages prior to those messages reaching an recipient's inbox and are only partially effective, creating a nuisance for recipients. Just as importantly, false positives by spam filters (falsely identifying legitimate email as spam) detrimental to the current email system. False positives on spam filters filter out a significant portion of legitimate and even important mail and there is absolutely no assurance that an email sent will ever reach its destination. This lack of assurance is a major factor that prohibits email from being used for many purposes where the sender needs reasonable certainty that a message has been received and that the message was sent to the correct person.

The security of the email path is also a major problem with the current public email system. A sender of an email has little assurance that the message will be encrypted throughout its electronic path to the recipient. In fact, it is highly likely that the email message will be unencrypted at some point in its path. This allows sophisticated sniffers to be used by hackers to detect and fetch sensitive information in email traffic, enabling vast opportunity for theft and fraud.

Thus, it is desirable to provide a Publicly Available Protected Electronic Mail System that overcomes the limitations of the conventional email system and the current email sys-

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tem's inability to provide a secure and protected medium for the exchange of sensitive messages, and it is to this end that the present invention is directed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A Publicly Available Protected Electronic Mail System (PEMS) and method are provided. The system has a centralized, internet based identity and authentication server which authenticates sender and recipient and provides for routing of secure electronic mail ("sMail") over a virtual private network ("VPN"). A VPN is a network that uses a public network such as the internet to transfer information using secure methods. The "Protected Electronic Mail" ("PEM") architecture provides for a uniquely protected access to the PEM VPN via an identity and authentication gateway which allows the system to be publically accessible and usable by anyone who wishes to use the system yet simultaneously protects all users of the system.

The PEM architecture provides a vast technical improvement over current methods for routing email and secure email, resulting in a user-friendly system which provides assurance in the electronic mail channel. This includes assurance of the assurance of security of the message path and assurance of the legal identity of the sender and recipient to the opposite party in the exchange when transacting or exchanging electronic mail.

A PEM system effectively deployed and utilized can create a positive environmental impact by reducing the current reliance on paper letters. Further, PEM can provide added value to the transaction that ensure levels of security, User protection and 'guaranteed delivery' that far exceed standard email, facsimile or any physical mail system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating the architecture of the current publically available email system;

FIG. 2 is an architectural diagram of a preferred embodiment of a publically available protected electronic mail system;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a method for registering a user account in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 4 illustrates a method for exchanging secure electronic mail in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 5 illustrates a second method for exchanging secure electronic mail in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 6 illustrates a method for performing a directory lookup in accordance with the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

(See FIG. 1). A typical email exchange between two parties on the internet currently functions as follows. A Sender 10 creates an Email Message (Email) 20 using an Email Client. An Email Client can be software loaded locally on a computing device or can be provided by a remote computer via a website user interface (UI), popularly known as "webmail" or by other means. The Sender 10 enters an email address for the Recipient 100 into the Email Client. The email address contains a user identifier part and a domain identifier part. For example, in the email address, judy@thisdomain.com, "judy" is the user identifier part and "thisdomain.com" is the domain identifier. When the Sender chooses to send the Email, the email client then sends the Email 20 via the internet to a Mail Delivery Agent (MDA) 30.

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A Sender **10** can opt-in to using an encrypted channel when connecting between the Email Client and the MDA **30**, however there is no system requirement to do so. The MDA then passes the email message to a Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) **40**. Note that the MDA/MTA functions are sometimes combined in the same computing device where a "computing device" consists of computer hardware running computer software. The MTA **40** performs a DNS Lookup **50** to determine the internet location (IP address) of the appropriate MTA **8** which represents the Recipient's **10** domain (as indicated by the domain identifier in the email address). The MTA **4** then sends the Email **20** to the MTA **80** via the internet. The current internet protocols for email currently do not require that communications between MTAs be encrypted. Thus, it is very likely that the Email **2** travels through Unencrypted Channels **70** between MTAs. In fact, the Email typically travels through multiple MTAs before reaching the final MTA **80** of the recipient. The Recipient's MTA **80** then forwards the email to the Recipient's MDA **90**. The Recipient's **100** Email Client then typically fetches the email from the MDA **90**. The Recipient's client **100** can opt-in to using an encrypted channel when connecting between the Recipient's Email Client and the MDA **90**, however there is no system requirement to do so.

Using the conventional system, at least three characteristics present critical points of failure exists that allow for ongoing abuse and insecurity in the above system: a) Sender and receiver are anonymous—thus neither party in the email transaction has a high level of assurance of the legal identity of the other user. b) The Sender cannot be assured that the message will be encrypted between MTAs. c) Even if the Sender had assurance that the channel was encrypted between MTAs, the Sender has no assurance that the Email will be encrypted between the MDA **90** and Recipient **100**.

A PEM Operator is the entity or organization that manages and operates the PEMS. Most of the components that comprise the PEM architecture are computer servers, or more specifically, software residing on computer servers connected to the public network (or "Internet"). Any computer server which comprises the PEM invention can be logically federated across many servers to provide for scalability of the system.

(See FIG. 2): A Mail Client **110** (or "Email Client") is software which a User uses to store, view and send email. The Mail Client can be software installed on a local device such as a computer or mobile device which stores email in memory on the device or can be software accessed remotely, such as at a website ("webmail"). The Mail Client **110** performs all the functions necessary to create and send mail to an SMDA **120** as well as to fetch/retrieve mail from an SMDA **120**. By policy, the SMDA **120** can only connect to the SMTA **130** via encrypted communications—any other connection request will be refused by the SMTA **130**.

A Sender is a User who sends a Message. A Recipient is a User who receives a Message.

sMail (secure email) or sMail message is the electronic message created by a Sender using PEM and sent (or intended to be sent) to a Recipient using the PEMS. A Message at minimum contains sMail Address of the Recipient and the sMail Address of the Sender.

A sMail Address (secure email address) is an entirely unique combination of numbers and/or letters which is used to identify a User Account on the PEM system. A standard email address used in the conventional email system can also be used in the PEM system as well to double as the sMail address, though it is not required. For example, the address jim@ISP.com might be used as an email address on the cur-

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rent public email system AND registered as a sMail address on the PEMS. When the address is used by a Sender within the PEMS, the secure message will be routed via the PEM rather than via conventional email servers.

In one embodiment of the invention, PEM utilizes the publically available Domain Name System (DNS) to query the MX records and accompanying IP addresses of inbound mail hosts, responsible for accepting email for a particular domain as is defined by the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) (defined by IETF, RFC 821). Differing from the current IETF standard, however, a PEM SMTA will only communicate with a PEM enabled host (another SMTA) and will refuse to send sMail to a non-PEM enabled host. In this embodiment, a PEM Enabled Domain is a domain which has been enabled to receive secure mail via the PEMS. This means that the domain is listed on the public DNS and points to an SMTA which serves as the domain host which can receive secure PEM communications from another SMTA and simultaneously serves as a conventional MTA which can receive conventional email from another MTA in according with the current state of the art.

In a second embodiment of the invention, each user account has an associated SMTA and the SMTAs IP address on the Internet registered in the URS and use of the existing domain name system is not required.

A URS **140** is a computer server which provides a directory of Users and SMTAs. The directory is a collection of records stored in a database. A typical User Record would contain the following fields (type of field):

- User ID, (System, Functional)
- Parent Account (Optional, Identification, Functional)
- First Name, (Identification)
- Last Name, (Identification)
- sMail Address, (Functional, Authentication)
- City, (Identification)
- State, (Identification)
- Zip, (Identification)
- Key Unique Identifier—Tax id/SSN, (full or partial), (Key Identification)
- Password, (Authentication)
- Challenge Question, (Authentication)
- Challenge Response, (Authentication)
- Auth #, (Identification)
- Multicast Permissions (Rules)
- Block List (Permissions)
- Privacy Settings for the User Directory:
 - Directory Lookup (Privacy)
 - Sender Verification (Privacy)
 - User Verification (Privacy)
- Associated SMTA (Optional—to be used in a second embodiment of the invention). The Associate SMTA is cross referenced with the SMTA Table.

The URS System maintains a table of SMTA records. An SMTA record contains at minimum, the IP address of the SMTA. The SMTA Table can be regularly downloaded by each SMTA and maintained on each SMTA. As described below, incoming session/connection "sendmail" requests (requests to send mail to SMTA from any other "MTA" which is not registered in the SMTA Table will be refused.

An SMDA (secure Mail Delivery Agent) **120** can be logically combined with an SMTA or separate. An SMDA stores messages so they can be picked up by the sMail Client at the User's convenience. An SMDA may store a message for an unlimited period of time before it is retrieved. If separate from the SMTA, an SMDA has an assigned SMTA and connects to the SMTA via an encrypted channel.

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An SMTA (secure Mail Transfer Agent) **130** is synonymous with the MTA used when sending email in the current state of the art public email network with additional security characteristics. 1) All communications in and out of an SMTA are encryption enforced—sMail sent between SMTAs is always encrypted; 2) When sending email the SMTA connects to a URS to authenticate the Sender account; 3) An SMTA is registered on the URS, and 4) an SMTA will only route sMail to another SMTA.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, an SMTA discovers the IP address of another SMTA using the conventional DNS system, but routes sMail to a specific port on the receiving SMTA which signals that the communication is a secure PEM **205** communication.

In a second embodiment of the invention, the IP addresses of SMTAs are registered on the URS and each PEM user account is associated with an SMTA. This embodiment does not require use of the public DNS. The registration process for the SMTAs on the URS is not described herein.

While the network security and security of the physical location of the URS and SMTA servers is not described herein, note that for the practical application of the PEM invention, the security of the URS and SMTA servers is critical to operating a secure and effective PEM system.

A Registration Server **160** provides an ID gateway by which new Users can **215** establish a User Record on the URS. As an ID gateway, the Registration Server prevents non-identified users from accessing or using the PEMS. I can also prevent the creation of multiple accounts for the same user.

The Registration Server provides new Registrants the fields by which to enter registration information which is stored in the User Record. Additionally, the Registration Server **160** connects to an Identification Authentication System (IAS) **170**. The IAS provides a system by which a new registrant's legal identity can be verified prior to establishing the User Record. The URS matches every PEM User Account to the legal identity of the User associated with that account, thus, the IAS verifies the User legal identity prior to setting up the User Record on the URS.

A popular type of IAS uses KBA ("knowledge-based authentication,") a method used commonly by credit bureaus when verifying individuals before allowing access to credit information via the Internet. Using, KBA, The Registrant is presented with a series of top-of-mind questions utilizing relevant facts about the Registrant based on questions developed from information that is obtained from public records and commercially available databases. Because the answer choices presented are unique to each individual, correctly answering the questions greatly increases the likelihood that the person answering the questions is actually the claimed identity of the Target. The objective of the IAS system is to increase the likelihood of a positive identification to a point beyond reasonable doubt—i.e. "passing the identity test."

Another type of IAS leverages an existing internet account which has already established the legal identity of the user. To do so, the user logs into the existing account, such as a user account at a bank website, where the user has a verifiable EI, then the user provides permissions for the existing account to pass EI credentials to the PEM IAS. Current established systems such as the open standard, OAuth, provide for the functionality necessary to authenticate and share credentials among the existing account and the PEM IAS.

If the Registrant passes the identity test, then the User Account will be allowed to be created on the URS. Note that there are currently several IAS systems on the market and the actual functions of the IAS are not described herein.

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Accordingly, the PEM system and method in accordance with the invention is a publicly available secure email network for the exclusive use of Identified Users who have registered with the PEM system. All PEM users, whether individuals or business entities, must register on the system and be tested for their legal identity to be able to send mail to anyone else in the network.

The PEM system and method in accordance with the invention has a novel architecture which enables the following characteristics, the sum of which comprise a highly secure, highly effective secure email network:

- 1) All Users on the PEM are Identified: When registering a new account, the registrant (new User) must prove the registrant's legal identity with a high degree of assurance before receiving an account. Several systems exist by which the User can prove his/her legal identity. Once the User's legal identity is proven, the identifying information, such as first name, last name and address is designated as the Registrant's electronic identity (EI), is stored in a URS **140** and can be used on an ongoing basis by other PEM users to verify the identity of the Registrant.

With an EI for every registered user of the PEMS, a governing body managing the system can remove Users from the system permanently or even levy fines against Users who abuse the system in some way. Thus, identities can be blacklisted and forbidden to re-register. Additionally, when one User exchanges a message with another User, each User will be able to verify the identity of the other User with a high level of assurance.

- A User may choose to make available only select parts of his/her EI to be used by other parties (Users) for user verification. For example—a User might typically allow another User to match the last 4 digits of a tax ID number without exposing the entire tax ID number.

- 2) The system is Protected from non-identified users: While a PEM system is 'connected to,' or effectively runs on top of, the public network (internet), unlike the current email system, PEM does not allow any electronic mail generated from outside PEM to reach a PEM User. No electronic mail can be sent into the system from outside the system. Both Senders and SMTAs **130** must be registered to be permitted to send sMail.

This ensures that 1) all mail received on the PEM system can be attributed to an identified sender and all mail is 2) is routed by identified SMTA **130** which can assure that the mail is routed via a secure channel.

- A sender can optionally identify the recipient before sending mail to that recipient by performing a record lookup on the URS **140** and a recipient can see the legal identity of the sender by performing a lookup on the URS **140**.
- 3) All communications are encrypted. As with a common VPN, all PEM communications are sent across a public network (the Internet) but are encrypted to protect communications from being intercepted by anyone other than the intended party.

- 4) The PEM is most effective in providing unique value if the system is Publicly Available, i.e. access and use is not proprietary to any group, business or organization. Anyone can join the system as long as the user can establish an EI that meets the minimum threshold of assurance. This is important to achieving the business goal of providing a ubiquitous protected electronic mail system. To maintain greater control over Users, the governing body may elect to allow only one User account per ID (i.e. person or business entity).

In addition to the technical characteristics of a PEMS, the PEM system and method in accordance with the invention may incorporate a business model. The value of a PEM can further be improved by adding Policies and Business Rules which are supported by the PEM technical architecture or by threat or by policing and the threat of permanently revoking the privilege to use the system, a function which is supported by the technical architecture. These Policies and Rules are established and enforced by a governing body (probably the same business entity which operates the PEMS). The governing body can revoke an account on PEM at any time and refuse a PEM account to current Users or applicants/new registrants who break the governing rules or cannot achieve a properly verified EI. A key policy to be included in the system is Multicasting Restrictions (the ability to send sMail to more than one User at a time). Multicast Restrictions limits Users to a specific number of recipients per electronic message or per a given amount of time. For example, the multicast policy might allow a User to send an email to as many as ten people at one time with no more than 100 emails per day.

To exceed this number, the User can apply for a multicast registration or a multicast license. This multicast license allows senders to exceed the standard limits for multicasting a daily sending in agreement with certain limitations and additional rules designed to protect all Users of the network. Other rules and policies might define spam (sending unsolicited mail) on the system and provide for restrictions or account revocation in case of abuse.

Process Flows for the PEM System: The two primary process flows for a PEM are User Registration and Sending a Message. Secondary process flows include, using an Authorization Code and User Verification.

(see FIG. 3) A person desiring to register for the PEM system, Registrant **105**, accesses the Registration Server **160** via a secure connection on a public computer network **108**. All secure connections mentioned herein can be established using conventional encryption methods such as SSL or TLS. The Registrant **1** is then presented with form fields in which to enter required personally identifying information which will be used to create the User Record on the URS **140**. The User also makes Privacy choices for the Privacy Settings for the User Directory such as what personally identifiable information to make available to other Users on the PEM system.

The User submits the registration data for the User Record. Upon 'submit,' the Registration Server **160** performs an account lookup on the URS **140** using a 'Key Identity Field' which is globally unique to that Registrant, for example the standard email address of the user being registered or Tax ID number for a business or Social Security Number for an individual. If the lookup process discovers an existing User Account with a matching Key Identity Field, then an "Account already exist" message will be returned to the Registrant and the new account will be denied. Limiting entities to a single (or limited number of) accounts allows a PEM operator to monitor and control Users. If an account is compromised or a member breaks rules (for example, a business sends SPAM), the PEM operator can permanently remove the User account and disallow re-registration by that entity (individual or business).

If the 'Key Identity Field' does not match that of an existing User Account, then PEM must verify that the Key Identity Field and/or other identifying information is actually that of Registrant. The Registrant must also provide an email address unique to the PEM system which will serve as that User's secure email address on the PEM system, or sMail address. The sMail address can be unique to the PEM system or can be

another common email address which doubles a sMail address and common email address.

The Registration Server **160** utilizes an IAS **170** to verify the legal identity of the Registrant **105**. In this example, using Knowledge Based Authentication, the User is presented a series of questions generated by an IAS service (likely a third party organization) which only the actual person identified would answer correctly. There are several methods by which the authenticity of the Registrant **105** identity can be tested using the IAS. Two are noted here—

a) Method 1: The Registrant's **105** connection (session) can be redirected by the Registration Server **160** to the IAS **170** (possibly operated by a third party operator) along with a token containing a temporary ID for the Registrant **105**. The Registration Server **160** sends a message via secure communications **168** to the IAS which contains the temporary ID and the identifying information inputted by the Registrant (the "Identity Claim"). The Registrant is verified/passed (or not verified/failed) against the Identity Claim by the IAS service and redirected back to the Registration Server **160**. A pass/fail message is sent via a Secure Channel **168** from the IAS **170** directly to the Registration server **160** in a communication containing the temporary ID.

b) Method 2: The Registration Server **160** passes a message to the IAS via a Secure Channel **168** which contains the Identity Claim of the Registrant along with a transaction ID. The IAS **170** returns a series of Knowledge Based Authentication questions to the Registration Server **160** along with the transaction ID. The Registration Server **160** presents the questions to the Registrant **105**. The Registrant **105** answers the questions via a User Interface on the Registration Server **160** via a secure connection **108**. The answers are then sent to the IAS **170** via the Secure Channel **168** along with the transaction ID. The IAS **170** returns grades the answers and returns a verified/passed (or not verified/failed) message to the Registration Server **160** along with the transaction ID.

If the Registrant fails the IAS test, then that Registrant will be refused registration on the PEM system. If the Registrant's information is passed by the IAS (i.e. the IAS returns a "pass"), then the User Account is created. To create the User Account, the Registration Server **160** sends a message to the URS **140** via a Secure Channel **169** containing the registration information entered by the Registrant **105**. The URS **140** creates a User Record in the URS database using the registration information of the Registrant **105**, including identifying information and chosen authentication credentials. The Registrant will utilize the authentication credentials to access the PEM system (e.g. user name and password) as described below. The Registrant is now a User.

In a second embodiment of the invention, the new User Account, at the time of registration is associated with a specific SMTA which is the SMTA to which sMail sent to that User Account will be sent. The associated SMTA is recorded in the User Record.

Regular user authentication is required any time a User sends mail on the PEM system or User accesses data on the PEMS system, including inbound sMail or when performing directory lookups. This required authentication is a basic security measure and is assumed, not called out, in the detailed description of the invention.

A user may choose a sMail address with a domain controlled by the PEM operator in which case the PEM can assure that the sMail address is unique at the time of registration by performing a lookup for the chosen sMail address.

If the user uses a domain name other than that controlled by the PEM operator, then prior to enabling a User Account, the PEM system verifies that the registered email address to be used for sMail is accessible and controlled by the Registrant. To do so, the Registration Server **160** utilizes a commonly utilized technique of sending an email **173** to the Registrant's **105** common email address containing unique information such as a secret code. Only a person with access to the email account can retrieve the secret code. The Registrant is then redirected (or instructed to revisit) **178** the Registration server **160** where the user enters the code, associating the code with the Registrant's newly formed sMail account. A properly entered code indicates has control of the common email account.

An Account Management function is also provided which will allow a User to access their account and modify modifiable data as appropriate. When a User Account is created, fields designated as "Identification" altogether comprise the User's "Electronic Identification" (EI). Primary ID Fields such as name and the Key Identifying Field are not changeable by the User without performing another IAS Identity test. This systemically protects from User's spoofing their name after registration. The ability to change Primary ID fields, however, is necessary such as in the case of a User's last name changing due to marriage or address changing due to a move.

For the remaining figures, assume that all electronic communications across the network are encrypted by default using SSL unless otherwise noted.

(see FIG. 4) In a preferred embodiment of the invention, to send a message, a PEM User, Sender **103**, utilizes a Mail Client **110** to create and send a sMail message. The Sender **103** enters his Authentication Credentials (e.g. user name and password) into the Mail Client **110** where the Sender **103** may choose to store the credentials for future use. Upon choosing to send the message, the Mail Client **110** routes the message, recipient sMail address and authentication information to the SMDA **120** which, in turn, routes the information to the SMTA **130**. The SMTA **130** performs a lookup **135** on the URS **140** to 1) verify the authentication credentials of the Sender **103**, 2) to establish that the recipient sMail address(s) is/are registered on the URS and 3) to determine if there is a violation of restrictions on the account such as multicasting on a multicasting restricted account. The URS **140** returns a ok or false response for each condition to the SMTA **130**. If false for either condition, the sMail is rejected and an appropriate rejection message is returned to the Sender **103**.

A false message is returned by the URS for various reasons including, but not limited to, no match for the inputted credentials, the sender's account has been revoked, the sender is attempting multicasting on a multicasting restricted account.

If the conditions are returned from the URS **140** to the SMTA **30** as ok, i.e. the sender account is authenticated, the requested action is valid, and the recipient sMail address(s) is/are present on the URS, the sMail is accepted and routed as follows.

The returned ok message contains a "Sender ID Bundle" (containing at least a first name, last name and physical address information, such as city and state of the Sender) to the SMTA **130**. The SMTA **130** optionally inserts the Sender ID Bundle into the appropriate fields in the Email Header. (The "Email Header" can use the current format as defined by Internet standards RFC 5321 and RFC 5322 with a few additions necessary for the PEMS.) Thus, the "From" field that the Recipient will view when the Email is received will be generated from data from the User Record on the URS **140**, not by any data entered by the Sender **103** in the Sender's Mail

Client **110**. The identifying information will be contained in the Email Header under the appropriate fields: Sender's Name, Sender's sMail, Sender's City, Sender's State, etc.) and cannot be spoofed. In effect the PEM system is spoof proof.

The Recipient's Mail Client may or may not be enabled to conveniently display the physical address information, although the data will be available as long as the Recipient can read the Mail Header. By reading the mail header, the recipient has a very high level of assurance of the legal identity of the Sender **103**.

The SMTA **130** then performs a DNS Lookup **136** from a DNS Server **60** to query the MX record (IP address) of the receiving SMTA **180**, then sends a request **145** to the IP address of the SMTA **180** requesting to open a secure session on port **7367** (or other unique port which identifies the request as a PEM request). The SMTA **180** recognizes that the request is suggesting that it is from another SMTA since it is over port **7367**. The SMTA **180** then verifies that the sending SMTA **130** is a registered PEM SMTA by querying **183** the URS **140** or optionally by querying a local SMTA Table (if the receiving SMTA **180** maintains an SMTA Table). If the IP address of the server making the request to send open a secure connection is verified as a registered SMTA, then the connection is established and the sMail is routed over a secure connection **147** to from the sending SMTA **130** to the receiving SMTA **180**.

A method for verifying SMTAs as well as to establish a secure connection between SMTAs is to setup a private certificate authority supporting the SSL or TLS protocols between the SMTA servers. In this case, each SMTA contains a server certificate issued by certificate authority operated by the PEM Operator or a third party certificate authority. When a first SMTA attempts an SSL (or TLS) connection to a second SMTA, the identity of the server is validated and the communications secured via the standard SSL (or TLS) protocols. This is the same method recommended for establishing secured connections between all computer servers in the PEM architecture.

The receiving SMTA **180**, from this point performs the same functions as a conventional MTA and directs the mail to the SMDA **185**, where it is fetched by (or 'pushed to' in some instances) the Recipient's Mail Client **115**. As a policy, both the SMTA **180** and SMDA **185** 'require' that all network communications travel through encrypted channels. Non-encrypted session request will be refused by any PEM server.

(See FIG. 5) In a second embodiment of the invention, the method described in the preferred embodiment is followed with exception of the DNS lookup **136**. Instead of a DNS lookup as described in the preferred embodiment, upon the SMTA **130** performing a lookup **135** on the URS **140** as described in the preferred embodiment, the URS **140**, in addition to the steps described in the preferred embodiment, performs a lookup for each recipient sMail address and retrieves the IP address of the Associated SMTA. The URS returns **137** the IP address of the Associated SMTA of each recipient sMail address to the sending SMTA **130**. In turn, the sending SMTA **130**, routes the sMail to the recipient Associated SMTAs via the same method, beginning with a request **145** to open a secure session on port **7367** as specified in the preferred embodiment.

The main functional difference between the preferred embodiment and second embodiment of the invention is that in the preferred embodiment, sMail is routed to the appropriate SMTA using the domain name of the registered sMail address and the commonly accepted public DNS system. In this embodiment, the user might use the same email address

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for common unencrypted email as for PEM routed sMail and both are routed to the same MTA (SMTA). This would allow for a webmail provider, or other ESP, to offer both sMail and common unencrypted email in the same user environment. For example, blake@webmail.com will route both sMail and regular email to the registered webmail.com MTAs according to the public MX records on the DNS.

In the second embodiment, sMail is routed independently of the public DNS system. In this scenario, sMail sent to blake@webmail.com would be routed to the SMTA server address (IP or otherwise) that is associated with the sMail account on the URS. This could be an SMTA physically and logically separate from the webmail.com domain as identified on the public DNS.

The User Directory on the URS can be used to allow Users on the system to lookup other Users on the system in order to 1) verify identity against a known sMail Address (see User Verification below); or 2) to lookup an sMail Address of a known identity in order to contact that person.

For decades, the local white pages of the phone book served as a directory which could be used for "open searches" to locate and ultimately contact individuals and businesses. With conventional email, because of the anonymity of email senders and the vast public access to one's standard email inbox, concerns for fraud and spam have eliminated the practicality for such a directory in the current public email system. In contrast, PEM provides a spam-free environment where all Users are associated with a legal identity and mailboxes are protected from mass intrusion. Thus, some Users may choose to make their PEM sMail address available for open searches by other registered PEM Users. A PEM User can choose which parts of the PEM User Account (User Info) to make discoverable. For example, some users may choose to simply make their name and city available to open searches, while others may choose to make their entire address available.

To perform a directory lookup on the URS, a PEM User submits data to the URS. The URS performs a query on the database of user records to find a match for the submitted data, and depending on the type of lookup, returns data or a confirmation or rejection. The invention is indiscriminate of the method by which lookup data is submitted to the URS though the following examples provide that the user submits data to the URS via a web server.

The URS technically provides users with three basic types of searches: 1) Directory Lookup—when second User wishes to contact a first User and has the name and potentially other identifying information, but doesn't have an sMail address; 2) Sender Verification—Identifying information of the Sender made available to the sMail Recipient either in the header of the sMail or via a directory lookup of the Sender made available to the Recipient; or 3) Recipient Verification—typically used when a first User already has an sMail address for a second User and wishes to verify the legal identity of the second User before contacting.

(see FIG. 6) User Verification works inversely of a Directory Lookup. With User Verification, a first User 103 has been presented a sMail address that is presumed to be that a second User 114, but wishes to verify the association with the second User 114 prior to committing to the sMail address being valid. In this case, the first User is provided a form via a web server 162 in which to enter a questioned sMail address. The web server 162 could be the same logical server or a different logical server as the Registration Server. Upon submitting the form, the web server 162 sends the questioned sMail address to the URS 140 which performs a lookup. If a record is found containing the questioned sMail address, then the URS 140 retrieves and returns other identifying information from the

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User Record containing the sMail address. The first User 103 can then compare that information with known identifying information to confirm that the sMail address entered is correctly associated with the intended second User 114.

User Verification can be extremely valuable when sending highly sensitive information among Users since a Sender can verify that he properly entered the sMail address of the Recipient prior to sending the document. This can help to eliminate mistakes made when mistyping an address or when a sMail address has been reassigned to a different identity/ User.

For example, if a first User decides to register a PEM enabled sMail address with his bank and gives the bank the bank representative the sMail address over the phone, the bank representative can use a User Verification to verify the sMail address prior to permanently entering it into the User's account at the bank. A Doctor can verify the insurance company she is forwarding patient records to, and so on.

In another method, a first User provides a Second User an Auth # as follows. When a User registers an account on the PEMS, the User is asked to choose an Authorization # (Auth #) which is stored in the User Account on the URS. The Auth # is a unique number (3-5 digit) chosen by a Registrant during the registration process and initially only known by the Registrant/New User. When a second User 114 wishes to enable a first User 103 to be able to perform a User Verification on the second User 114, the second User 114 provides the first User the Auth # by alternative means—standard email, by phone, etc. When the first User 103 performs the lookup using the web server 162, the first user is presented a form field requesting the Auth #. The first User 103 enters the Auth # and submits it along with the presumed sMail address of the second User 114. The web server passes the information to the URS 140 which performs a lookup. If the sMail address and Auth # match that of a User Record, then an OK message is returned via the web server 162 to the first User 103 who now has confirmed that the sMail address entered is correct.

Two types of User Verification are supported: Active and Passive. Using Active verification, a first User submits information to the URS, typically via a web server, which the first User wants to verify for a second User. For example, a first User will submit the presumed sMail Address and postal code of a second User. The URS will perform a lookup and return either a true or false result to the first User. If true, then the first User has confirmed the accuracy of the information entered. If false, then a User record doesn't exist in the URS with matching information to that submitted. Using Passive verification, a first User submits a presumed sMail address of a second User. The URS performs a lookup and if a User Record is found containing the submitted presumed sMail address, the URS returns other identifying information from the User Record which the first User can assist the first User in determining whether the sMail address was entered correctly.

PEM is designed to limit a single entity, individual or business, to a single account on the PEM system. This allows a PEM Operator control to exercise governance over the system. Because business entities typically represent many Users and large businesses, especially, might represent many divisions and many users within those divisions, the PEM system and method provides for a User Account to be associated with a parent account in the URS. In this case, the user account associated with the Parent account becomes a child account. The parent account is recorded in a field in the User Record and policies in which case permissions and policies for the User Account will be inherited from the parent account. When providing for policies and permissions, a

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PEM Operator can remove or add privileges for the parent account which will propagate across its child accounts. The PEM operator could also remove either an individual child account without affecting the parent account or could remove the parent account which, in turn, would remove all child accounts associated with that parent.

The invention claimed is:

1. A system for the exchange of secure messaging that associates a message sender's legal identity with all messages sent and a user's legal identity with a message inbox such that each party in a messaging transaction can identify the other party with a high level of assurance, the system comprising:

- a registration gateway comprised of a registration server and an Identification Authentication System (IAS);
- a Secure Mail Delivery Agent (SMDA) configured to provide a secure storage area for inbound secure messaging and provides for a secure encrypted connection path to a Secure Mail Transfer Agent (SMTA) when sending messages;
- the SMTA configured to authenticate senders prior to sending messages and establish secure encrypted channels for the transmission of messages securely over a public network;
- an User Record Server (URS) which comprises a database of registered users in a table of user records, each record containing identifying information about each user, including a certified legal identity for each user, an sMail address for each user to be identified to other users of the system when sending and receiving secure transactions, and authentication information for each user, wherein the SMTA authenticates senders based on records stored in the URS;
- a network which couples a client, the SMDA, the SMTA, the registration server and the URS together;
- wherein the SMTA and SMDA are configured so that any messages sent on the system must be from a registered account on the system and to a registered account on the system.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the SMTA inserts a Sender ID bundle into message headers when routing outbound messages.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein an SMTA establishes secure connections with other SMTAs for the transmission of messages securely over a public network.

4. The system of claim 3, wherein the sending SMTA indicates to a receiving SMTA that the message is a secure message by requesting a connection via a unique port.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein the SMTA uses the public DNS to route secure messages according the domain name in the sMail address.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the URS contains an associated SMTA for each user account such that messages are routed according to the associated SMTA rather than the domain name in the sMail address.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the SMTA is also an SMDA and the functions described are combined.

8. The system of claim 1 wherein the SMDA performs the all of the functions described by the SMTA.

9. The system of claim 1 wherein a user interface in client software allows a sender to verify the URS-registered identity of an intended recipient prior to sending a message by performing a directory lookup at the URS which returns and displays associated identifying information about an entered sMail address.

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10. The system of claim 1 wherein a user interface in client software allows a recipient to verify the identity of a sender by either displaying information contained within the Sender ID or by performing a directory lookup at the URS which returns and displays identifying information about the sender.

11. The system of claim 1 wherein sMail is received by the same client software as conventional email and is segregated into a sMail inbox.

12. The system of claim 1 wherein the URS contains software which enforces policies and business rules which prohibit or limit sending activities such as multicasting or total messages sent within a given time period.

13. A publicly available secure email network for the exclusive use of identified users who have associated their proven legal identity with a user account on the system, the system comprising:

- an User Record Server (URS attached to a public computer network, said URS comprised of a plurality of records corresponding to identified users, wherein each individual record of said plurality of records corresponds to a single user, and wherein each single user has a certified legal identity that is identical to a name within said single user's corresponding individual record, said each individual record further comprising said single user's email address, whereby users of the secure email network must authenticate against the URS prior to sending or receiving secure email on the network;

- at least one Secure Mail Transfer Agent (SMTA servers and at least one Secure Mail Delivery Agent (SMDA server), wherein each of said at least one SMDA server is configured to provide a secure storage area for inbound secure messaging and provides for a secure encrypted connection path to one of said at least one SMTA when sending messages, each of said at least one SMTA server and at least one SMDA server further comprising encryption software configured to encrypt messages between a certified sender and a certified recipient;

- wherein said URS further comprises permission software configured to allow only secure email from other identified users in the URS to reach an identified recipient's secure inbox.

14. The system of claim 13 wherein the URS contains software which enforces policies and business rules which prohibit or limit sending activities such as multicasting or total messages sent within a given time period.

15. The system of claim 13 wherein the secure email network utilizes publically available DNS and conventional email network for routing secure email.

16. The system of claim 13 wherein a user interface in client software allows a sender to verify the URS-registered identity of an intended recipient prior to sending a message by performing a directory lookup at the URS which returns and displays identifying information about an entered sMail address.

17. The system of claim 13 wherein a user interface in client software allows a recipient to verify the identity of a sender by either displaying information contained within the Sender ID or by performing a directory lookup at the URS which returns and displays identifying information about the sender.

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